

The Hawaiian Star

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by the HAWAIIAN STAR NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Local, per annum\$5.00
Foreign, per annum\$12.00

Payable in advance.

Entered at Post Office at Honolulu, Hawaii, as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who do not get their papers regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Star Office; Telephone 365.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii has declared both THE HAWAIIAN STAR (daily) and THE SEMI WEEKLY STAR newspapers of general circulation throughout the Territory of Hawaii, "suitable for advertising proceedings, orders, judgments and decrees entered or rendered in the Courts of the Territory of Hawaii."

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GEORGE F. HENSHALL, MANAGER

MONDAY APRIL 6, 1908

OPPORTUNITY OF PROMOTION.

From the standpoint of promotion at least a strong effort should be made to keep the Hotel Baths open. The work of this description should consist of two parts. First there should be strong efforts made to bring people to Hawaii and then to entertain them while they are here. The stranger who comes here and finds that the time drags on his hands does not go away with a good impression of the city.

The Hotel Baths have, in the past year or more, been patronized far more by strangers than by the people of this city, according to those who have been in charge. The one time when they paid particularly well was when the Big Four was in port. At that time it was practically impossible to get into the building, so many of the sailors were taking advantage of the opportunity for a cool swim in fresh water. When a transport has been in port the soldiers have been among the best patrons of this institution.

It is understood that there is a proposition on foot that the Y. M. C. A. should take over the baths. That would certainly be much better than having them closed, but hardly as good as their being kept open under other auspices. There are many strangers who come through here that do not belong to the Y. M. C. A. and they would hardly feel at liberty to patronize the baths, if managed by that organization.

The bowling alleys, which are in the basement, are also a source of pleasure to many of the strangers who come here and Honolulu has all too few of such places of entertainment. One hears much too often the complaint that there is nothing to do in this city except to sit around and drink, and there is some measure of truth in this. Every place where one may obtain clean healthy exercise, such as swimming and bowling, adds to the making of better men or of keeping men's lives clean.

THREATENS PARTY REVENUES.

A citizen has called the attention of The Star to a section of a new federal statute which may spell trouble, or even disaster, for party machines generally. It is in the act of January 26, 1907, and is in the following terms:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporations organized by authority of any laws of Congress, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. It shall be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State Legislature of a United States Senator."

The questions naturally arising are: Does this act apply in the Territory of Hawaii? And will it operate to prevent repetition of the campaign contributions which have oiled machines in the past? The law was passed as a result of the exposures, largely in New York state, of immense sums contributed by corporations to the Republican national campaign in 1904. But its terms seem to make it applicable all over the Union, especially in a campaign involving a seat in Congress, or, where presidential electors are voted for, in a contest involving the Presidency.

OUR LOCAL AGITATIONS.

An interesting discussion might be had as to the right of a few citizens, who are in a minority, to attempt in matters of practical administration, to overrule the rest of the community and by indirect means enforce policies the people do not want. There are two local examples at present. One is found in the talk of appealing, over the heads of local citizenship, to Washington for a Prohibition law for which it has not yet been shown that there is much local demand, and the other is in constantly repeated efforts to have local authorities attempt to produce here a sort of Utopia, as far as the conditions existing in Iwilei are concerned. As has been said before, the harm these agitations may do to the community are serious. The very discussion itself in the one case is hurtful. The Rev. Mr. Thwing has lived here some years. As an explanation of why he did not before agitate the Iwilei matter he recently was quoted as saying he was not aware of the conditions existing. This is good evidence that it has been well handled and suppressed. If Honolulu is to be forced into an effort to accomplish what no other community has ever accomplished in all history, the Quixotic battle will be an interesting one. But it would perhaps be better to wait till the fleet has gone before we attempt so much.

LOOK AT HOME.

Mr. Pinkham would probably not thank anyone for defending his official course and conduct in general, while he still has command of his own tongue and typewriter. Yet, for the sake of historical accuracy, it might be suggested that some regard be had to facts by those who are joining in the attack on the president of the Board of Health. When the Hawaii Shinto says that everything "went on smoothly" in the way of "international courtesies" under Mr. Pinkham's predecessors, so far as it refers to trouble with Japanese physicians and that sort of thing the Japanese editor does not know what he is talking about. One of the medical presidents of the Board it names originated the agitation in that body against what he represented as the indiscriminate licensing of Japanese physicians. It was the medical members of the Board that started and maintained the long and bitter fight to have all examinations of physicians conducted in the English language. That fight was not masked as being directed at any but Japanese applicants for license to practice.

Apart from the question of Mr. Pinkham's fitness for reappointment, but related to the matter of "international courtesies," the Shinto might be advised to consider the record of the local Japanese press in the line of promoting concord between its constituents and the local



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BOYS' HOME STORY

(Continued from Page One.)

reading and have not finished the article (although others have mentioned to me its contents), as I am possessed of some self respect and desire to retain as much respect as possible for those who should know the bounds of common decency and fairness.

You have been informed from time to time concerning the Home for Non-Proper Male Children of Lepers.

For about twenty-eight months, through Bishop Liberty and Mother Marianne, we have sought in America and Europe for Sisters to take charge of this Home and the Bishop's proposed Orphanage. Some eight months ago the Bishop announced he had secured Sisters who would come from Europe and their arrival was expected.

About ten days ago Bishop Liberty called at the office of the Board and stated the Sisters would not be permitted to come, and that both the proposed institutions were in as serious a quandary as ever.

Salaries we can afford to pay will not secure the devotion and persistent permanent faithfulness such an institution needs, though it now appears as though the Board would be obliged to make a trial of those not consecrated to such work.

The second reason has been our inability to find a suitable site.

Although announced, on some authority unknown to me, the Bishop has made no offer, verbally or formally, to the Board, of a site for the Home, although had the Sisters come he undoubtedly would have fulfilled any suggestion he may have made.

After studying the list of government lands on the Island of Oahu, I failed to find any whatsoever suitable on this side of the mountains, so sought for private land in Kailua Valley. The location that seemed to me the most desirable was that known as the Kalaepa property, said to now belong to P. C. Jones, Esq.

Later, with Mr. Lyons, I inspected all the land on the other side of the Island near the Industrial school. There was no available land on the flat, but in the Pupukea Homesteads were some eighty acres that had been, if I recollect correctly, returned to the Government. It was well down toward the bluff, and the only piece obtainable. Mr. Gibson advised me against taking it from the lack of rainfall. An objection also to that vicinity was raised that the boys should not be so placed as to be confounded with boys of the Industrial School under restraint. Discouraged, I went to Waimea and Kona, Hawaii. If the Government has any conveniently located, suitable land in Kona, it does not show in the list of lands or on the map, nor could any one point it out to me, nor could I find it.

I was quite favorably impressed with Waimea, Hawaii, but unable to determine on a site, as all sorts of conditions obtain within a short distance.

I sent for Mr. Vredenberg and corresponded with Mr. Andrews in an endeavor to determine.

With the closing of the year 1906, the Legislature and epidemic of plague, I was unable to proceed again to Hawaii until shortly after Governor Frear had established his heads of departments and policy. Soon after, I went to Waimea and over every portion of the lands thereabouts. I became very doubtful of that location. On my return

authorities—United States as well as Hawaiian. A former editor of the Shinto, at the time rumors of diplomatic friction between the United States and Japan were rife, both in speech and print made insulting remarks on Japan's ability to cope with the United States in the event of an outbreak, which might have been legitimate if not judicious to utter in Japan but which were audacious, impertinent and unlawful from an alien source under the shadow and protection of the Stars and Stripes. From the same author emanated the expressions of a fierce agitation against Consul Saito himself, which was equally out of place in this community, tending as it did to incite faction fights with which our authorities would have had to deal.

Then there was a virulent pink sheet, that Mr. Sheba has absorbed in his local Japanese newspaper which most scurrilously attacked the Board of Health and the Federal health officers from their efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of the loathsome disease trachoma, as well as the officials of the Board of Agriculture for their work in keeping out destructive plant pests. That sheet went so far as to call the physicians of the United States Marine Hospital Service quacks.

In view of such a record on the part of the Japanese press, the Shinto would do well to avoid bumptiousness in its discussion of the relations between President Pinkham and his country's Consul.

It's a good thing that Mukden trouble occurred in the American legation and not in the Japanese. Suppose a crowd of Americans invaded a Japanese legation and attacked the staff? Sensitive Japan would probably be much more excited over the ensuing investigations and explanations than America is likely to be.

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